Public Law 99-359
99th Congress

An Act

July 8, 1986
[S. 2180]

To authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 17(f) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2216(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking "is" and inserting in lieu thereof "are"; and

(2) by inserting immediately before the period the following: "and $18,300,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987".

Daylight saving time.
Energy.
15 USC 260a note.

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds—

(1) that various studies of governmental and nongovernmental agencies indicate that daylight saving time over an expanded period would produce a significant energy savings in electrical power consumption;

(2) that daylight saving time may yield energy savings in other areas besides electrical power consumption;

(3) that daylight saving time over an expanded period could serve as an incentive for further energy conservation by individuals, companies, and the various governmental entities at all levels of government, and that such energy conservation efforts could lead to greatly expanded energy savings; and

(4) that the use of daylight saving time over an expanded period could have other beneficial effects on the public interest, including the reduction of crime, improved traffic safety, more daylight outdoor playtime for the children and youth of our Nation, greater utilization of parks and recreation areas, expanded economic opportunity through extension of daylight hours to peak shopping hours and through extension of domestic office hours to periods of greater overlap with the European Economic Community.

15 USC 260a.

(b) Section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a(a)) is amended by striking "last Sunday of April" and inserting in lieu thereof "first Sunday of April".

State and local governments.
15 USC 260a note.

(c) Any law in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(2) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 by a State with parts thereof in more than one time zone, or

(2) adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of such Act by a State that lies entirely within one time zone,

shall be held and considered to remain in effect as the exercise by that State of the exemption permitted by such Act unless that State, by law, provides that such exemption shall not apply.

Communications and telecommunications.
15 USC 260a note.

(d)(1) Notwithstanding any other law or any regulation issued under any such law, the Federal Communications Commission shall, consistent with any existing treaty or other agreement, make such adjustment by general rules, or by interim action pending such general rules, with respect to hours of operation of daytime standard

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amplitude modulation broadcast stations, as may be consistent with the public interest, including the public's interest in receiving interference-free service.

(2) Such general rules, or interim action, may include variances with respect to operating power and other technical operating characteristics.

(3) Subsequent to the adoption of such general rules, they may be varied with respect to particular stations and areas because of the exigencies in each case.

(e) This section shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, except that if such effective date occurs in any calendar year after March 1, this section shall take effect on the first day of the following calendar year.

Effective date. 15 USC 260a note.

Approved July 8, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2180 (H.R. 4252):

HOUSE REPORT No. 99-623 accompanying H.R. 4252 (Comm. on Science and Technology).
SENATE REPORT No. 99-267 (Comm. on Commerce, Science, and Transportation).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):
May 15, 19, 20, considered and passed Senate.
June 23, 24, H.R. 4252 considered and passed House; proceedings vacated and S. 2180 passed in lieu.

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